

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



WILL HE ALWAYS SUBMIT?

MAY 6, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 35,000 WEEKLY

BEST LARGER THAN THE SWOON CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

FOUNDED 1854

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES
THROUGHOUT CANADABANK OF CANADA
BANK OF MONTREALJAMES MACKAY
General Manager

British and Foreign Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

Letters of Credit issued enabling Canadians travelling abroad to have ready access to funds in any foreign city.

W. A. MACHAFFIE, Manager

426 Main Street

Winnipeg, Man.

ALEX. NAISMITH
PresidentS. H. HENDERSON
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR
Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office: Wawanesa, Minn.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over \$36,000,000.00

Assets over liabilities, over 642,000.00

Number of farmers insured, Dec. 31, 1912 23,261

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada

A. NAISMITH
PresidentR. M. MATHESON
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR
Treasurer

The Occidental Trust Company

Head Office: Wawanesa, Minn.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

The Company's Charter authorizes it to carry on all branches of a General Trust business, including the duties of:

Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian.

Trustee for issue of bonds by corporations and for deposits of bonds and documents in escrow.

Receiving funds for investment and guaranteeing interest thereon.

Lending funds on mortgages or other securities.

Transfer Agent and Registrar of Shares of Joint Stock Companies.

Agent for sale and purchase of real estate.

Agent for management of property.

A. NAISMITH
PresidentR. M. MATHESON
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR
Treasurer

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office: Wawanesa, Minn.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00

Security to Policy-Holders \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes of insurance written, including Automobile risks.

ADVERTISING in the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 25,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertising yourself—and we will all be prospered.

CAEW
"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LTD. QUEBEC-WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIFMAN
EditorJOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the grain (and farmer). It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscription to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.90; three years, \$2.80; five years, \$4.00; ten years, \$7.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.10 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent locally in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is read by prospective persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Cash Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover	\$144.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Cash Insertion
One Inch	\$1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Eight words average five-fourteen lines in one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisements." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, request reference must accompany the order.

CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, cocaine, etc., or unscrupulously secured real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Your Opportunity:

☞ Your opportunity confronts you—What will you do with it?

☞ Listen! For the past three years we have been quietly securing enthusiastic men who believe in the cause for which The Guide is fighting, enabling them, with our co-operation, to earn considerable money in spare time.

☞ Farmers, Clergymen and Teachers have all helped to place The Guide in the proud position it occupies today.

☞ The present demand for The Guide makes it urgent that we increase our force of subscription representatives. We want five hundred good men right now. We will pay any man or woman a liberal commission on new or renewal subscriptions. The opportunity is open for your acceptance today. Get the complete facts at once by writing to

The Circulation Manager

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The Guide Pays Well

On account of the splendid support which Guide readers are giving to build up their own paper advertisers are securing excellent returns from their announcements in The Guide. The following letters just received explain the matter fully:

CONSUMERS' LUMBER COMPANY

Direct from Forest to Consumer

Berk's Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.

April 21, 1914.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

We have been checking over returns from our advertising of the past three months. The results should be interesting to you, and go to prove that the farmers in the prairie not only read The Guide, but apparently carry their confidence in its reading matter to the advertising columns.

4 advertisements in The Guide brought 179 replies
5 advertisements in (another Winnipeg farm paper) brought 14 replies
1 advertisement in (another Winnipeg farm paper) brought 6 replies
1 advertisement in (a Winnipeg daily paper) brought 1 reply
Not traceable to any paper in particular 131 replies

We might add that a large percentage of the replies not directly traceable to any paper can be credited to The Guide. Of the actual business closed, 80% is directly traceable to The Guide, and 80% not traceable to any paper. We would say that this information is unsolicited and you are at liberty to use it in any way you see fit.

Yours very truly,

CONSUMERS' LUMBER COMPANY

(Signed) Jno. A. McKee, Manager.

HORSEBREEDERS PLEASED

It has been a feature of comment generally that breeders of horses and cattle have secured exceptional results from their advertisements in The Guide. These two letters are typical of many:

MAPLE VIEW IMPORTER

E. P. STANLEY, Proprietor

Monmouth, Sask.

Breeder and Importer of Belgians, Percherons, Shires and Hackneys

MONMOUTH, SASK.,

April 18th, 1914.

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

Please withdraw my advertisement until further notice. The sales season is almost over and I do not want to carry an ad. for a while. I was well pleased with the advertising in your paper, the results being many inquiries and several good sales.

I wish The Guide every success.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. P. STANLEY.

GUIDE MADE MANY SALES

JOHN CLARK, Jr.

Range, Crowfoot Creek

Breeder and Importer of High Class Clydesdales

All Stock Sold In Alberta Brand Vented

OLIVIER, ALB.,

April 22d, 1914.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs,—

Kindly cancel my ad. in The Guide, as I have sold all the stallions I ran apart. I have had very good business this year, and my ad. in The Guide helped me to make many sales. There will always be a good market for good stock.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN CLARK, Jr.

POULTRYMAN MAKES SALES

BACKHURST DAIRY FARM

331 Avenue A South

SASKATOON, Sask.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen,—

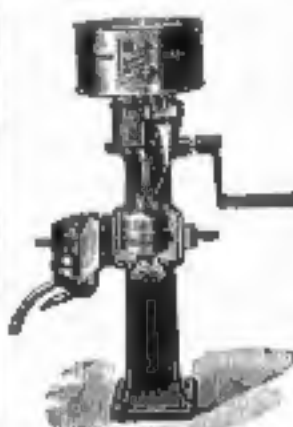
I am more than satisfied with results from my ad. last winter re sale of Turkeys. I wish The Guide every success, it's doing a grand work.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JEROME KETCHUM.

We are endeavoring to keep our advertising pages clean and allow none but reliable firms to advertise in them. By patronizing our advertisers our readers are helping to make the paper stronger to work for them.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



Build Steel Models, Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-212



RELIEF EXPEDITION EN ROUTE FOR WESTERN CANADA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 6th, 1914

C.N.R. GETS \$45,000,000

As we have predicted for some time past, Mackenzie and Mann have succeeded in securing a government guarantee of bonds for \$45,000,000. It is true that the government in return for this guarantee has secured more control over the C.N.R. and has made a better attempt than has ever before been made by any government to protect the public. But the essential fact remains that the public credit has been extended to Mackenzie and Mann for another \$45,000,000, and in the very nature of the agreement the Government will have to guarantee further bonds to complete the railway, if needed. On another page of this issue we publish the official statement issued by the Government, showing the details of the deal with the C.N.R. This statement shows that the C.N.R. is in mighty bad shape financially and but for the timely aid of the government would probably have gone into the hands of a receiver. If the C.N.R. were allowed to go bankrupt it is doubtful if Mackenzie and Mann would lose anything, as there is very good ground for the belief that they never put any money into it. The government has done excellent work in forcing a consolidation of the Mackenzie and Mann railways and bringing them into a position where they can be regulated by the Railway Commission and Parliament, even tho such regulations will not amount to much for the benefit of the people. But it is good to have in case some government, some day, some how and to some extent, may regard the welfare of the people as worth consideration. The Government has provided that all the money must be spent on the C.N.R., but no provision has been made to prevent the C.N.R. (which is Mackenzie and Mann) from letting contracts to Mackenzie and Mann Ltd. (or some other construction company composed of these very estimable gentlemen) at a price about double the actual cost. It is commonly charged that this is one of the chief methods by which Mackenzie and Mann have become rich, and the C.N.R. has become poverty stricken. The Government has provided that Mackenzie and Mann shall not get any rake-off out of any contracts not yet paid for, but has not secured any restitution of any rake-offs that may have been secured by the above methods in the past. The great question in the minds of the people is "How have Mackenzie and Mann become multi-millionaires in a few years, if not by milking the C.N.R. for their personal benefit?" The Government has provided no solution to this enigma. Another question which the people want answered is: "How much money have Mackenzie and Mann, or the C.N.R., contributed to the campaign funds of the two political parties?" But no answer is forthcoming. The contributions must have been larger than we thought. The Government is taking security for the \$45,000,000 upon the various properties of the C.N.R., but these properties are already mortgaged for a large amount, so the security cannot be extra good. The government should have taken security upon the Winnipeg and Toronto street railways, the Mexican and Brazilian street railways, or some of the numerous other private properties of Mackenzie and Mann which it is generally supposed have been acquired by money milked out of the C.N.R. But nothing of the kind has been done. It is abundantly clear that the Government under the new arrangement becomes a partner with Mackenzie and Mann in such a manner that all the money henceforth needed for the construction and equipment of the road must be provided

directly or indirectly by the Government. The government had an excellent opportunity to take over the whole C.N.R. system and operate it as a public utility for the benefit of the people. Mr. Borden has missed the big opportunity of his political career. He had a chance to show himself a statesman.

On the face of the whole proposition it appears that if the \$45,000,000 was necessary the Government has made a better deal with the C.N.R. than ever before, but it is still a long way from a square deal to the public. There is no publicity of the C.N.R.-Mackenzie and Mann system of financing. The people of Canada have been forced to provide hundreds of millions for this concern, and yet they know no more about the expenditure of the money than they do of a railway in Russia.

This method of handling the people's money in Canada has prevailed from the beginning. It is thus such things were done in the open. We have a pauper railway on our hands, and every Canadian has been taxed heavily to support it and its promoters. The people have a right to the fullest details of the use to which their money has been put. It is reported that the Liberal party will demand such publicity. It is to be hoped that they will make the fight in real earnest and force the government to use the clause before this "hole in the corner" deal is completed. The Liberal record of dealing with the C.N.R. is not very savory and they will need to make a real fight this time to convince the public that they mean business. We are very much afraid, however, that the Liberals will not prove hard to see how much money has been devoted to campaign funds. Let us hope they will. The debate on the C.N.R. deal will take place this week and will undoubtedly disclose more information than is yet available.

WHEAT-GROWING A CRIME!

Because the western farmers are demanding a square deal in the way of lower freight rates and lower tariff they are being subjected to the most scathing criticism by the representatives of the Big Interests. On another page of this issue we publish the remarks of four Eastern Members of the House of Commons that are typical of the attitude being expressed by Protectionist Members towards the Western farmers. Practically every one of these remarks is based upon absolute ignorance and is merely inspired by a desire to misrepresent the Western farmers. It is true that the Western farmer is now in a position where he must accept practically whatever the Big Interests and their satellites desire to impose upon them. But when, in addition to the unjust laws, certain Eastern Members proceed to blackguard them in this manner the situation is becoming dangerous for the development of a national spirit. The Western farmers have asked for a square deal only and have not criticized the Eastern farmers, and have no desire to do so. In the eyes of these gentlemen it is evidently a crime to grow wheat. Western Canada was developed almost entirely by the publicity given to the possibilities of wheat growing. A great many of the largest industries in Eastern Canada have been developed as a result of the wheat grown in Western Canada. All over the United States and Europe the Government of Canada for the past twenty years has been advertising the West as the "Granary of the Empire," and now we are to be told by the big interests and their henchmen that the Western farmers must quit growing wheat

and go into mixed farming. It is the wheat crop of Western Canada that has developed our great railway systems; it is the wheat crop that has developed the big agricultural implement factories; it is the wheat crop that has developed scores of other industries all over Eastern Canada, and now, after plundering the Western farmers for years, the Big Interests and their spokesmen are adopting a method of misrepresentation and mischievous abuse.

Let us look at these criticisms. Mr. Morris, M.P., admits that he has never been in Western Canada and yet he has the nerve to criticize the farming methods in Western Canada. He would display better taste if he remained silent until he possessed the facts upon which to make a statement. The western farmers are not all experts but a large number of them come from Ontario and the United States, and probably know just about as much about farming as Mr. Morris.

Whoever wrote the letter quoted by Mr. Smith, M.P., might be well described as a common prevaricator. The farmers' organization has been demanding free wheat for years and practically every one of the leading men in the organization is either from Eastern Canada or from Great Britain. There are, of course, a large number of Americans in the organization, but they have just as much right in this country as Mr. Smith, and they are just as good citizens as he is. We hope to have more of them.

The figures of Mr. Morphy, M.P., showing that Canadian wheat sells at a lower price in Great Britain than foreign wheats, are probably quite correct, and Mr. Morphy is partly responsible for the lower price of Canadian wheat. It has been proven time and again, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that Canadian wheat has no superior in the world's markets. On account of the heavy financial obligations of the Western farmer, and the unjust burden he is carrying, he is forced to dump his wheat on the market just as soon as it is harvested. The result is that the English miller buys it on the bargain counter and pays the lowest price for it. If Mr. Morphy honestly seeks information upon the quality of Canadian wheat, we shall be glad to provide him with it.

Mr. Sutherland, M.P., has the brilliant idea that every farmer in Western Canada can immediately go into stock raising on a scale sufficient to export all his grain on the hoof. Ordinary common sense should tell him that mixed farming develops slowly even under the best of conditions and that a farmer cannot change from wheat growing to stock raising and mixed farming without taking a considerable time and expending considerable money, which too many of our farmers do not have.

Such criticisms as those members have directed against the Western farmers will have no good effect, because it is neither honest nor sincere. It will only accentuate the feeling in Western Canada in favor of a square deal, and, if persisted in, may even disrupt Confederation. Those Members were all on the Government side of the House, and on the same side of the House, and very close to them, were sitting Hon. Dr. Roche, Hon. Arthur Meighan, George Bradbury, Dr. Schaffner, W. H. Sharpe, and James McKay, all representing farmers' constituencies in Western Canada, and yet not one of them was sufficiently interested in the welfare of the western farmers to repudiate those vicious attacks. The Western farmers should enquire of these gentlemen why it is that they permit such misrepresentations to pass unchallenged.

THE DEBT OF THE EAST

The House of Commons received a severe jolt, metaphorically speaking, on Friday, April 17, when J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., the Conservative member for Brandon, Manitoba, exposed and exploded in a manner never before attempted in that august assembly, the time-worn fallacy about what the West owes to the East. Mr. Aikins did this by presenting a balance sheet on which the receipts and expenditures of the Ottawa Government in Western Canada were set opposite each other, and when the items were added up it was found that in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, the people of the Prairie Provinces paid over \$40,000,000 in taxes, and had expended for their benefit less than \$23,000,000. This, it will be observed, was a year during which the Government supported by Mr. Aikins was in power, but he was too astute a politician to leave the impression that it was only by his party that the West had been most unfairly treated. In the year ending March 31, 1912, Mr. Aikins showed that the West paid in federal taxation nearly \$29,000,000, and received the benefit of only \$16,800,000 of expenditures, while in the year ending March 31, 1911, the Western people were taxed to the extent of over \$22,280,000 compared with expenditures less for the West amounting to only \$14,230,000. Actually, Mr. Aikins showed, at the present time a considerable portion of the taxes paid by the people of the Prairie Provinces in customs duties and in other ways, is being spent on public buildings and improvements of various kinds in Eastern Canada. With regard to the railways, which it is sometimes said have been built by the East for the benefit of the West, Mr. Aikins pointed out that the N.T.R., which is being built by the Dominion, is almost wholly in Eastern Canada, while the G.T.F., which is in the West, is being built without Government subsidies and with bond guarantees only. As to the C.N.R., he showed that it was the Ontario section that had received the greatest aid from the federal government, the provinces themselves having aided the construction of lines in the West. The C.P.R. for a considerable part of its length is also in Eastern Canada and, as Mr. Aikins said, "the people of Western Canada are bearing the burden of the cost of the C.P.R. just as much as the people of Eastern Canada." Thus it must also be remembered that enormous sums of money, to which the West as well as the East contribute, have been expended on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways, and on canals and waterways which are entirely in the East. The West may be said to benefit by the improvement of navigation, and it is also certainly true that the East has benefited by the development of the West and the creation of a market for Eastern manufactures. Altogether, Mr. Aikins made out a very strong case of debt by the East to the West. It is not wise, perhaps to emphasize too much, comparisons between East and West, but it is necessary occasionally to call attention to the facts of the case in order to refute the nonsense talked by some people in the East about the marvellous they have made in order to open up and develop the West. In reality, the boot is on the other foot. The people of the West do not expect their friends in the East to make sacrifices for their benefit, but they do demand a square deal, fair and equal treatment, and no discrimination.

G.T.P. WANTS COMPENSATION

It is evident that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, or at least the Chairman of its Board, has a very peculiar notion as to the spirit of Western Canada. At a meeting of the Board held in London, England, on April 29, Chairman Smithers, in discussing the decision of the Canadian Railway Commission,

ordering some reductions in freight rates, made the following statement:

"The effect may be less than is now estimated and it may be there will be compensations in increased traffic. But if we can show that these reductions, although they can be borne by our neighboring rich company, have imperilled the earnings on which we ourselves relied when we entered into the agreements with the Government, I am sure the Government will have the support of the Canadian Parliament in either restoring the rates or compensating us in some way for the loss involved. I have no doubt that the Canadian Government will pursue the right course. It adds to Mr. Borden's power to do so, when it is realized that any other course would imperil Canada's credit and high position in the London market."

Mr. Smithers infers that there was some agreement made with his company by which western freight rates were not to be reduced. In this he is absolutely in error, as no such agreement was or could have been made, and he will find that the western people will not stand for any restoration of the old rate or any compensation to his company. Freight rates must come down in Western Canada to the same basis as in the East. He need not worry about Canadian credit being endangered in London. We have heard too much of that sort of thing to pay much attention to it. The people of the West are determined to have a square deal in freight rates, and if the dividends of some of the railway magnates are decreased thereby, they must be prepared to accept that much less profit. Western Canada has been the new milk cow of the railways long enough.

MR. DRAYTON MIGHT EXPLAIN

In the complete judgment handed down by the Railway Commission on the matter of Western freight rates, we find this interesting statement:—

"Before considering the real issue presented, it is necessary to deal with some unfortunate misunderstandings as to what these issues are. There is, of rather subtle, no issue whatever between Eastern and Western Canada, although much has been said of railway benefits to the East and extortion practiced on the West, on the one hand, and sacrifices made by the East for the West on the other."

"The fact that the initial railway construction of the West was made possible by cash payments or credits contributed in large part by the East does not of itself afford the slightest pretext for a higher freight rate in the West, than in the East of Port Arthur, nor, as a matter of fact, is the East benefited by a high freight rate in the Western Provinces. On the contrary, there is no room for question but that the opening up and railway development of the West has been of great benefit to the East, and, as the railway construction in the West has benefited the East, there is no question at all but that lower freight rates from Port Arthur west will, in proportion, benefit the Eastern shippers. Conversely it is just as true that the Western producer is also interested in the maintenance of such low rates in Eastern Canada as will enable him to reach the world's markets at as little cost as possible."

"The proposition cannot seriously be advanced that the West should pay the East any real or fancied debt by way of an increase or unreasonable freight rate. The injury resulting from such a rate to Easterns as against Western Canada differs only in degree. Both are alike disadvantageous, first by proper and adequate transportation facilities, and secondly, by such reasonable and fair rates as will enable all parts of the country to take the fullest advantage of such facilities, with the best measure of profit to the producers. The only interests benefited by an extortionate rate in Western Canada would be those of the railway companies."

Western people generally will be glad to know that the Railway Commission finds that a man living in the West is under no obligation because of his location to a man living in the Eastern part of Canada. For some time past the privileged interests in Eastern Canada have encouraged the idea that the West owed a debt to the East, and have been using this miserable and unpatriotic pretext to stir up antagonism against the West. The Railway Commission,

in so far as freight rates are concerned, has answered this argument and shown its entire lack of foundation. Yet even in the face of the above quoted opinion of the Railway Commission, the same judgment in which the opinion is given contains the following remarkable statement by H. L. Drayton, chairman of the Commission, and is a part of his decision:—

"I am of the opinion that while discrimination exists between the rates charged East and West of Port Arthur, the discrimination is justified under the Railway Act and the decisions of the Board already referred to, and is neither undue or unjust."

It is difficult to understand how Mr. Drayton and the other members of the Railway Commission can find that the West is under no obligation to the East and at the same time find that discrimination against the West "is neither undue nor unjust." The idea that such discrimination is "justified under the Railway Act and the decisions of the Board" appears to suggest that the Railway Commission instead of seeking to give the West a square deal was seeking an excuse to discriminate against the West. In the same judgment we find a letter from Judge Mabey, late chairman of the Railway Commission, to the Winnipeg Board of Trade, dated November 4, 1911, in which he states: "The powers of the Board are ample to deal with not only specific rates but those generally." This statement by Judge Mabey would support the opinion expressed by the members of both political parties in the House of Commons, that the Railway Commission has full power to deal with the freight rate question. If this is the case then no other conclusion can be arrived at than that the Railway Commission does not intend to give the West a square deal.

"How to Make Money Farming" is the title of a book which we expect the Hon. Geo. H. Foster will be publishing for the special benefit of the western wheat growers, who, in Mr. Foster's mind, have not sufficient sense to know what to grow with most profit to themselves. Twenty-eight years' experience in the House of Commons has undoubtedly made Mr. Foster an agricultural expert, and it is to be hoped the book will be forthcoming shortly, as it will be of great benefit to those farmers whose only experience in farming has been from fifteen to thirty years on the farm.

Here is a despatch that recently appeared in the press:

"Hustville, Ont., April 2.—Major General Sir William D. Otter, in addressing the Canadian Club of Hustville tonight, stated that the Canadian militia was under strength to the extent of 5,000 officers and 200,000 men. He said the period of training was wholly inadequate and that the situation as to national defence in Canada was lamentably weak. He advocated compulsory military training in the public and high schools and universities."

This is the absurd notion that our professional militarists are encouraging. If the people do not set themselves firmly against such nonsense, we will soon have another deadly and useless tax upon our shoulders.

In 1911 Arthur Meighen, M.P., delivered a very able speech in the House of Commons in favor of a "substantial reduction" in the duty on agricultural implements. In the budget debate on free agricultural implements last month, Hon. Arthur Meighen had nothing to say. It would naturally have been expected that he would be just as strongly in favor of cheaper agricultural implements as he was before he became a member of the Government.

Why are Dr. Schaffner, M.P. for Souris, and W. H. Sharp, M.P. for Lacombe, opposed to allowing the farmers in their constituencies to buy their agricultural implements at a lower price than they are now paying? No doubt these gentlemen will explain this to their constituents upon their return from Ottawa.

East and West

How Western Canada is being Tamed for the Benefit of the East

By J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., M.P. for Brandon, Man.

The following is an extract from a speech made by J. A. M. Aikins, K.C., the Conservative member for Brandon, Man., in the debate on the budget, in the House of Commons April 17, 1914 (Hansard, page 2764-2765):

I desire to call the attention of the House to the following figures to show the importance of agriculture:

Agricultural Exports	
1912	1913
Wheat	\$ 66,427,582 \$ 57,841,541
Grain products	
Barley, etc.	14,868,879 20,008,871
Bees, including	
and	4,000,023 17,357,099

Totals

\$167,142,057 \$155,145,511

What about manufactures? Our export of manufactured goods in 1912 was only \$65,838,334; in 1913, \$43,092,708. That shows that Canada must depend for its prosperity largely upon its agriculture and not upon its manufactures. Therefore, as agriculture is the main industry of this country, instead of the National Policy being interpreted, as it was interpreted by the late administration to mean simply the protection of manufactures, it should signify a system by which the Government thru direct legislation undertakes the development of all its commercial, industrial and natural resources in all parts, for the benefit of the people. It seems to me that instead of magnifying manufactures, we should magnify agriculture, and make manufacture only auxiliary and ancillary to agriculture as the chief industry of Canada. It is the chief means by which Canada is to pay its debts and pay for its imports. Therefore it should be the first care of the Government.

A sentiment which is sometimes expressed in the newspapers as well as

upon the floor of this House is set forth in the following newspaper clipping, which has references to the recent speech of the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Turriani):

What he means is that the—
The farmers and grain growers of the West—

—are not given an opportunity to add to their already well-filled purses at the expense of the other citizens of the Dominion.

A mischievous suggestion. I attribute very largely the sentiment said to prevail in the East to the fact that the late administration was telling the people of the East what they had done for the development of the West and for the benefit of Western people. Let me mention in this connection a few facts. The following statement shows the revenues received by the Dominion Government in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the amount of expenditures, not including capital expenditures, which the Dominion made in and on account of these Provinces during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913:

Revenues	
Customs revenue, less draw-backs and refunds	\$92,000,000.00
Excise revenue	2,361,497.35
Post Office revenue	8,274,997.58
Dominion Lands revenue, deducting expenditures	908,402.71
Totals	\$94,544,897.64

Expenditures	
Customs—Schedules, etc.	\$ 400,000.00
Interest—Schedules	53,550.00
Post Office	8,254,132.51
Mounted Police	965,712.50
Administration of Justice	270,479.00
Penitentiaries	205,000.00
Public buildings	285,257.00
Barbican and stream	140,000.00

Dredging	50,100.00
Telegraph lines	58,810.50
Immigration—Expenses in Western Canada, in United States, Great Britain and Europe	781,725.00
Indian	854,197.00
Agriculture	467,378.00
Subsidies	8,652,561.85
Preparation of general expenditures, including legislation, civil government, militia, interest on public debt, Naval Service, sinking funds, etc., estimated on basis of population	4,996,807.43
Total expenditures	\$21,119,087.04
Total receipts	\$7,569,581.31
Total expenditures	\$13,549,505.73

Belong to the credit of the West

Total duties paid	\$1,064,323.81
Port William	\$1,064,323.81
Port Arthur	\$67,308.91
Total	\$1,131,632.72

Estimated allowed as above

\$1,131,632.72

Paid by Prairie Provinces

The total duties paid on imports of sugar thru British Columbia ports for the year amounted to \$1,015,775.88. Deducting the proportion for British Columbia, estimated on the basis of population, \$353,628.25, leaves \$762,147.63.

I have spoken to business men, both East and West, and they think that of goods used and consumed in the West, say as manufactured articles imported

into the East and then shipped West on railway material used in the West and on articles entering into manufactures in the East and shipped West, there would be at least one-half as much more duty paid in ports east of Port William as at ports in the Prairie Provinces by the people of those Provinces, amounting to \$10,344,841.41.

Let me summarize:

Receipts	
Receipts collected directly in Prairie Provinces, as per statement	\$97,589,991.31
Approximate proportion of duty paid on sugar entering British Columbia	782,147.63
Approximate proportion of duties paid on imports, Port William and Port Arthur	1,487,815.50
Approximate proportion of duties paid at eastern ports	10,344,841.41
Total	\$10,804,855.85
Expenditures	
Expended directly from income in Prairie Provinces as per statement (including proportion for civil government, etc.)	\$21,119,087.04
Terminal elevator at Port Arthur	472,578.80
Capital account—St. Andrew's railway	\$ 36,994.43
St. Andrew's railway	1,699,043.15
Total	\$22,725,630.81
Receipts	\$10,804,855.85
Expenditures	\$22,725,630.81

Surplus to the credit of the Prairie Provinces

\$17,925,781.74

The per capita share according to population of payments into revenue by these three Prairie Provinces would, according to the census of 1911, be approximately \$23,500,000 for 1913. When

Continued on Page 58

Some City Problems

By J. S. WOODSWORTH, Secretary Canadian Welfare League

III.—The Solidarity of Modern Society

The word "solidarity," which we owe to the French Communists, signifies according to French "a fellowship in gain and loss, in honor and dishonor, in victory and defeat, a being, so to speak, all in the same boat." This is the outstanding characteristic of our modern complex social system. We're all in the same boat. The finest exposition of this thought of which I know is to be found in Paul's second letter to the Corinthians (Ch. XII, 14-26). We are part of the same organism—members one of another. Well we must get this idea of solidarity into our heads, make it a part of our thinking and recognize it as our standard of action before we can make much improvement in our social conditions.

The Farmer's Independence

Above all men, the farmer finds team work difficult. He has been trained to independence. He loved his way then the forest; he peddled his own canoe, and now it goes hard with him to use a road-grader or travel in an ocean going vessel in the early days there were few opportunities for team work or team play. The farm was largely self-contained; the farmer sufficient unto himself. He could get in his own crop and harvest it with the help of no others than his own boys. His wife could transform the sheep's wool into clothes for herself and her family. The barn-raising and the quilting-bee were about the only occasions for team work, and, if you will, team play.

Today even for the farmer all is changed. He is dependent on the cities for his machinery and for his market. His wife buys from the departmental store. Cooperation has become a necessity. So, slowly, very slowly, the farmer is entering into the new spirit. He still clings half desperately, tho, to the idyl of independ-

ence, which his father has taught him. It is useless! The very stars in their courses fight against it. Interdependence must be the order of the future.

Now the city dweller has much—almost everything—still to learn about how best to work together. But he is further along the road than the farmer, and that perhaps is one reason why the former finds in the city many things hard to understand, or to sympathize with.

The Workers' Position

Take the question of trades unionism. Many have little patience with the union of workers, their "class consciousness," their sticking together, their insistence upon a standard wage, their going on strike, their strong feeling against "scabs," and all the other trade union "principles." Perhaps it might help us to imagine an organization of agriculture similar to that of industry. Someone told me of a 80,000 acre farm somewhere in the West, I haven't located it yet, but it will do us an illustration. It was owned by a syndicate. A manager was in charge and under him were foremen, each in charge of 1,800 acres. The machinery, the houses—everything was owned by the company. Most of the men were boarded in company houses. Now, my farmer friend, how would you like to live on that big farm? You would get wages, but work as hard as you liked, no share of the profits. You would be compelled to obey exactly the rules of the foreman or "get fired." If you wanted to attend your father's funeral and took time off, your wages would be docked. During slack seasons you would be paid nothing. Why should you expect it when there was no work to do? Your family would be living in a rented house and you would

have no great interest in making a home as you might any day be dismissed at the caprice of the foreman. The schools might not be the best for the children, but since they were supported by the company that owned the land you had no voice. And after all why should you have? You are only a hired man! Yes, you say you wouldn't stand that long. But suppose the whole country was organized into 80,000 acre farms under managers and foremen. What could you do? You would have either to work under these conditions or starve. Now that is precisely the position of the modern industrial worker. The manager and the foreman may be kind hearted and considerate, the wages may be fair, the conditions of work good. But this is not always so, and in any case, the workers feel that they ought at least to have some voice in the management of things. Some go so far as to say that they ought to have some share in the profits or own part of the farm—but, of course, these are dangerous socialists!

Looked at from the student's standpoint, industrial organizations are part of the working out of this new conception of solidarity.

The Great Out-draws

Again, consider the recent agitation for playgrounds. "Playgrounds! Ed-dicks!" says the farmer. "I never had any playgrounds and just look at me!" So thought a country-bred boy, now a wealthy banker, who was asked to contribute to the construction of a swimming bath. "Swimming bath? What do they need a swimming bath for? The luxury of people now-a-days! Why the old mill pond was good enough for me!"

Yes, but the trouble is that the city boy, rich or poor, has an old mill pond, no

birds or woods, no country lanes, no old barn left, no noised attic for rainy days. He has a few rooms in an apartment block and the common hall and then the street. Or he may have a small house with a tiny back yard "not large enough to swing a cat in." How bring up children under such conditions? That is the very serious problem which confronts city parents. For the sake of health alone where find suitable exercises? It may seem extravagant to put up bars and swings, but bars and swings, however severely constructed or painted, can never take the place of the old apple tree in which we did our ancient gymnastics. The swimming pool may look very attractive. It is. But after all it can never take the place of the old mill pond—the warm bank, the green grass, the shade of the big tree, and the tramp home with the berry bushes in the fence corners.

The city man must attempt artificially to reproduce as far as he may the opportunities that are free to all in the country. And this can only be done by joint action. So we have our parks board and playgrounds commissions and recreation clubs. These are not frills and fancies, but a necessary condition of wholesome life in the city.

Municipal Housekeeping

The growth of this sense of solidarity is seen in the extension of the functions of city government. Years ago the city government was little more than a police force to keep citizens from injuring one another. Today the city government may be characterized in the apt phrase of Miss Jane Addams as "Municipal Housekeeping." The city procures its water and carries away our garbage. It lights our houses and sweeps our streets.

Continued on Page 58

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Reynon

FOR HOME BUILDERS

There is an old saying that a man needs to build at least three houses before he can build one well. The reason of this, it seems to me, is obvious. The man, when he first starts out on this adventure of home building, often does not know any more about the subject than a ten-year-old child does of astronomy. He probably does not even know that the upstairs walls are expected in a general way to coincide with the downstairs partitions, to insure the strength of the building. He may not know that when a piece of flooring shows a beautiful wavy grain it is cut the wrong way of the wood to wear well, he is likely quite unaware that in putting a hardwood floor in his house he should insist that the builders lay the under flooring crossways of the room so that the upper floor may be more even, and there are a hundred other ways in which the poor beginner, having given the subject no previous study, is quite unprepared for the great business of making himself a home.

The first thing we must consider in designing our houses is the climate. The forty below zero weather of our Canadian west eliminates at one fell swoop all plans that have the door, that is in general use, opening straight into the living room, and makes impracticable any design that has an open stairway ascending from that room, as there are few things more draughty than a stairway. There is another great objection to the stairway going up out of the living room in this country, and that is that it is awkward for entertaining in winter. People coming in late to have to go thru a crowded room shuffled up to the eyes.

By reason of our climate, also, it seems to me a pity to waste much space in halls, which are too cold and draughty to sit in for the greater part of the year. So the whole problem seems to resolve itself into how to arrange the living rooms about the hall most conveniently with the least waste of space in that apartment. The plan of a small inexpensive cottage printed on this page has some very good features, tho it is not by any means perfect. You will notice that the view from the front door is into the dining room, instead of into the kitchen, as is often the case, that not a foot of space is wasted in the hall, and that it is possible to go down to the cellar almost directly from the kitchen. Now let us look at its faults. There is no way of getting to the front door from the kitchen, except by going around thru the dining room. In the country, where visitors rarely stop at the front door, this is not much of a drawback, but it is a very serious fault in a city house. Notice, too, that to get to the attic one is obliged to go thru one of the bedrooms.

But let us suppose that, having a small family and small means, we decide to build ourselves this little house, what next? Our very natural object now is to try to get the contractor to promise to do as many things as possible for as little money as possible. Some knowledge of the ways in which dishonest builders try possibly to defeat him and is helpful. One of the most flagrant is that, where they are not watched, they frequently use the most rotten and knot-covered siding they can find for the shell of the house, counting on its being covered up before the owner sees it. Watching houses being constructed for sale one frequently sees that this first ply of boards is often unskillfully put on, leaving great wind spaces, and to insure a really good job being made of the doors and windows one would almost need to camp night and day on the premises, so much of one's future happiness depends on well-fitted frames. But builders are not all dishonest and there are many who would prefer to do no honest job if the homeowners would not insist upon beating them down to a price lower than it can possibly be done for.

The finishing of the woodwork and the decoration of the walls we will decide upon when the contract is let for the house, even tho we may not intend to decorate the walls for a year. We will have to stop and take stock of our pocket book here. If we cannot afford oak woodwork we will have to use fir, but that is no great hardship, as a beautifully grained piece of fir, properly stained and finished with a dull varnish is indeed a thing of beauty. But suppose we cannot afford even a poor quality of fir and have to use a cheap cedar finish, we had best use an enamel rather than a stain to cover it up. Very beautiful rooms can be made by using ivory or white enamel finish on the woodwork and finishing the walls to harmonize, in soft gray-green, rose, buff or even deep tan. The important point, however, is to choose the color of the walls and woodwork while both can be altered.

This done, we can carry out our finishing plans whenever the purse grows fat enough again. And lastly my advice is don't hurry. It does not matter whether or not your neighbors think

says, "Now, mamma, I don't like my walls. I can play the piano." I had tried wedding before I thought of this plan.

NINA.

A GIRL SUFFRAGIST

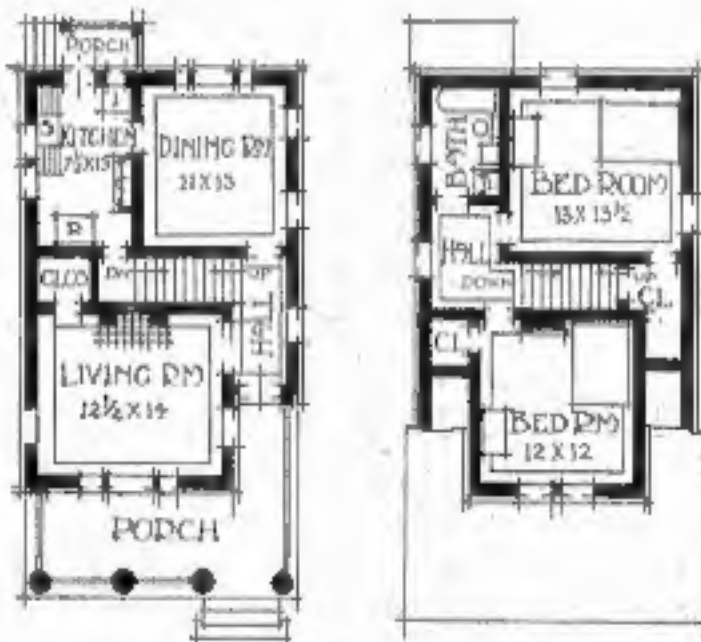
Dear Miss Reynon:—I am writing this letter for mother. She is sending in some pictures of my little sister, of whom we are all proud. Your "baby contest" is just fun. My little sister is so cute that we thought we would send her picture in too. Your pages are so helpful, and we can't stop about reading "The Guide" than anything else.

Regarding the woman suffrage question, as I am just a girl I don't suppose that I ought to have much to say, but I do get so worked up over it. I don't see why a woman who stays at home and works for her family has not as much right to vote as some men who are drunk and are "morally low" as can be.

ALBERTA HELL.

HOMES NOT WOMEN'S

Dear Miss Reynon:—In your issue of



A Plan of a Small House with Many Good Features to Commend It

your house here. Build up your home rug by rug and chair by chair but build it as you please, and you will have a real home.

FRANCIS MARION REYNON.

AN UNUSUAL CURE

Dear Miss Reynon:—I have been going to write for a long time, in fact I did write once, about a year ago, but I never posted it. I always look forward to the arrival of The Guide, as I enjoy reading the Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages. We have a Homemakers club in our district, which I am much interested in.

Also we have an essay good letter writers I fear some of them are rather narrow minded. Surely a mother, especially of girls, cannot be blind to the fact that she should have a voice in the making of the laws that we are all governed by.

I think Dummy must be a really man. His letter was fun. I felt that he was one of the men a lady should shake hands with. Three cheers for Dummy. I wish they were all like him, especially our Mr. Scott, also "B. F."

I wish to tell the mothers how I cured my little girl of the habit of biting her finger nails. I told her that little girls who wanted to learn to play the piano must have nice fingers. She is fond of music and I told her I expected to buy a piano as soon as she was old enough to learn to play. Now she smoozes and

March 4 there is a letter signed "Della." Now I think "Della" must be a person who has had no experience in what she speaks of. As to women staying at home where they belong, that is the first I heard of the home belonging to them. There is many a man who will sell it without asking his wife's permission, but of course they are not all like that. Still that is the kind of thing that women want the vote for, so that they will be able to make laws to help their poor sisters.

As to the Bible saying men shall be the heads of the family, "Della" is putting too much thought to that. Let the men be the heads of the nation and family too, but God meant them to be just. Women were put into the world for companions and helpmates in the stronger sex, not for slaves, as many are. "Della," you write: "How can a man love a woman who is continually finding fault and voting for things he does not like?" Why is it any more wrong for the women to find fault than the men? You may as well say: "How can a woman love a man who is always finding fault and voting for such evils as liquor, as some do." "Della" thinks a young girl's time is valuable. I have seen many a young girl who lets mother take the hardest part of the burden, and many more who spend a lot of their time running after fashions and amusements that were better left alone. Working to help her sisters get the vote

would have indeed been far better for them. Yours for woman's vote.

TOPSY.

NOODLES RECIPES

Pumpkin Pie

To one cup of stewed and strained pumpkin add one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, one heaping tablespoonful of bread crumbs—prepared by gridding and lifting well-dried bread—one quarter-teaspoonful each of ground ginger and cinnamon, and one-half cupful of sugar. Line a pie tin with paste and fill with the pumpkin mixture, then add one tablespoonful of cream. Do not stir the cream in, but spread it over the top of the pie, and add a generous sprinkling of powdered nutmeg. Bake thirty minutes in moderate oven. For the last five minutes set pie on wire grate to brown the top.

Cream Rice Pudding

Wash four tablespoonfuls of rice and put into the pudding dish with one scant cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and one quart of milk. Place in a rather hot oven and bake for two hours, stirring thoroughly every fifteen minutes until the last half-hour. At the last stirring add one cup of raisins. If at any time during the stirring period the surface of the pudding has browned over, do not stir in the top, but lift carefully and stir under or remove altogether. When done, the pudding should be a soft, creamy mass.

The sugar may be omitted and a hard sauce served with the pudding. At the last stirring the top of the pudding should receive a generous sprinkling of nutmeg.

White Oats

One cupful of granulated sugar; one-third cupful of butter; one cupful of rich sweet milk; two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour in which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been mixed; add a pinch of salt. Have the butter very soft and mix it with the sugar, then add the milk very slowly, beating well; then stir in the flour and flavoring with vanilla; continue the beating until the batter is smooth and creamy. Bake in a loaf and cover with an eggless frosting.

Frosting.—To one cupful of sugar add one-half cupful of milk and boil until a little dropped into cold water will form a soft ball. Remove from the fire and stir until it begins to be creamy, then spread at once upon the cake. Add flavoring as it is removed from fire.

WHAT THE WOMEN DID

Did you notice some of the details in connection with the woman's vote in Illinois some time ago? The liquor issue was up, and the women had just been given the privilege of voting, with the constitutionality of the privilege still to be tested in the courts, however. And what happened? Well, out of the twenty-nine communities concerned the temperance people carried nineteen from the "wet" to the "dry" column, they kept five in the "dry" that had been there before, and they reduced the "wet" majority in each of the other five. And the women showed up splendidly at almost every poll. At one country seat there were about four hundred women voting, and every one voted right. In Jacksonville, where a fierce fight was waged by the liquor interests to win back, there were actually more women voted than men, and had the men been voting alone the "dry" majority would have been more than cut in two, whereas it was more than multiplied by fifteen. In this same town there were more than four women voted "dry" to every one that voted "wet." The whole voting indicates very clearly that the theory that some people seem to have that woman suffrage would not help the temperance cause is in bad need of our rejection.

We are indebted to Mrs. E. O. Johnston, Elmhurst, Ill., for the clipping from the Christian Guardian showing what her home state has done with suffrage.

Mixed Farming

By A. F. Mantle

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan

Mixed farming is an all important topic, not only to the farmers of Canada, but to the city dwellers as well at the present time. Noted agricultural authorities are endeavoring to induce farmers to turn more toward mixed farming, instead of depending entirely on the production of grain. A. F. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, recently addressed the Regina Board of Trade on the subject of mixed farming. The business men of Regina have already taken some steps with a view to induce farmers to go in more for stock raising, and a movement recently launched will probably have beneficial results.

The address read by Mr. Mantle before the Regina Board of Trade, which is composed of about 600 of Regina's business men, was as follows:

What is Mixed Farming?

Often discussed. Everyone knows what it is. No one has exactly defined it.

The mixed farm is the farm that is self sufficient to as great an extent as is practicable in these days and in this country. A half section farm in Saskatchewan operated as a mixed farm should produce for use on the farm sufficient grain, forage crops, root crops, vegetables, fruits, wood, dairy produce, meat and poultry for home requirements and should market from time to time grain, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, cream, eggs and potatoes.

In practice we accept less.

What Progress Has Been Made

Statistics are not altogether satisfactory; do not cover all of the ground, do not touch production of vegetables, fruits, wood, dairy produce, eggs, etc. In so far as they govern live stock, they are as follows:—

Total live stock in Saskatchewan increased from 401,348 head in 1901 by 118 per cent. in 1906, by 354 per cent. in 1911, by 401 per cent. in 1913, so that there are now rather more than two million head of live stock (other than poultry) in Saskatchewan, or rather less than 5 animals per head of rural population. The largest increase has been in swine and horses; the smallest in sheep and cattle, other than milk cows. Nearly 8 per head in 1901, 5 in 1911. While rural population has increased 508 per cent. in 12 years (1901-13), live stock has increased 400 per cent.

In the same time grain acreage has increased 521,000 acres in 1901, by 230 per cent. in 1906, by 1254 per cent. in 1911, by 1457 per cent. in 1913, to 8,073,185 acres.

Mixed farming in Saskatchewan, therefore, cannot be said to have quite held its own compared with the increase in rural population and must be admitted to have extended very much less rapidly than grain growing.

How does this condition compare with that obtaining in what may be regarded as the premier agricultural province of Canada, and one in which mixed farming prevails, namely, Ontario? Let us see.

Total live stock in Ontario increased from 5,582,080 in 1901 by 6 per cent. in 1906, but decreased 4 per cent. in 1911, and 6 per cent. in 1913, so that today there are rather less than six million head of live stock (other than poultry) in Ontario, or 5½ animals per head of rural population. Steady and considerable increase in number of horses in the 12 years, a slight increase in the number of milk cows, other cattle and hogs, but a steady and very considerable decrease in sheep until today there are only 57 sheep in Ontario where there were 108 12 years ago. Rural population in Ontario has decreased faster than numbers of live stock, so that there were only 5 animals per head of rural population in 1901. Analyzed a little more closely, the comparison is hardly so favorable to Saskatchewan. Horses, only 23 per cent. more in Ontario than in Saskatchewan. Milk cows, more than three times as many in Ontario as in Saskatchewan. Other cattle, just 8 per cent. more in Ontario than in Saskatchewan. Sheep, about 300 per cent. fewer in Ontario than in Saskatchewan. Rural population, about 165 per cent. greater in Ontario than in Saskatchewan.

Why do we want it? There are many reasons; five may be named:—

1—Mixed farming distributes the work of the farm and consequently, to some extent, the work of the cities throughout the year. This condition is desirable alike from the standpoint of the farmer, his wife, farm labor and farm live stock.

2—Mixed farming distributes the income of the farm over the year instead of concentrating it in a few checks in the fall or early winter. This condition reduces interest charges, promotes profit and tends to curtail extravagance. When a person's income reaches them only once or twice in the year in large checks there is a tendency on the one hand to over spend on the strength of a large prospective revenue, and on the other hand, when money comes in any large amounts there is a tendency to "blow it in."

3—Mixed farming will reduce the cost of living by increasing the number and amount of the products of our farms and decreasing the quantity of produce which is necessary to import and consequently to pay freight charges on.

4—Mixed farming will preserve soil fertility by promoting a system of crop rotations and fertilizing that will restore to the soil what has been removed from it.

5—Mixed farming will increase the earning power of our population. Grain yields are higher than a term of years on a mixed farm than on an exclusive grain farm, while on the mixed farm, in addition to the grain, income is produced from a variety of other products.

Why Have We Not Had It?

1—Much of the province is the next thing to a natural grain field. Portions that are not are a natural pasture field and stock has been raised on those portions right along.

In the large areas adapted to grain raising this industry formed at once the simplest, easiest, cheapest and quickest way for a new settler to establish himself. It was the line of least resistance. Credit for farm implements and horses and lumber could readily be secured, even though the cost of the credit was high. Land was free or cheap. These conditions all encouraged grain raising, and so did the fact that in all advertising, whether by government, railways, or private companies, the possibilities of this country as a grain producing area were chiefly emphasized. Men were invited to come here and grow grain. They came here and, as the above figures indicate, they grew grain.

2—At the same time other conditions were operating to discourage mixed farming. From 10 to 12 years ago down to within the last 3 or 4 years markets for live stock grew steadily worse. Transportation conditions surrounding this highly perishable kind of freight left much to be desired. Water supply on many farms, and in many cases throughout the whole district, was meagre. Fencing material rose steadily in price. Consequently upon the rapid increase of home-steaders and grain raisers, summer herd law, and even 12 months herd law, has extended rapidly until it now covers more than 80 per cent. of the settled areas of the province. Farm labor that would work raising live stock was hard to procure.

Why is it Now Coming?

1—Grain growing has largely become unprofitable. Land, labor, building material, power and the necessities of life have all increased in price since, say the bonanza year of 1900. The cost of transporting grain to a distant and highly competitive market has also increased, while the world's price of wheat has remained stationary or nearly so.

Thus the grain raisers encountered an increasing cost of production on the one hand and a decreasing price for his product on the other hand. These two prices have now come too close together.

2—Weeds have become much more prevalent in grain growing areas and some of these weeds cannot be controlled under a system of grain raising and summer fallows.

3—Summer labor and harvest labor has not only become much more expensive, but much less productive; a harvest laborer today does less for \$2.50 per day than was done 10 or 12 years ago for \$1.65.

4—While the above factors have tended

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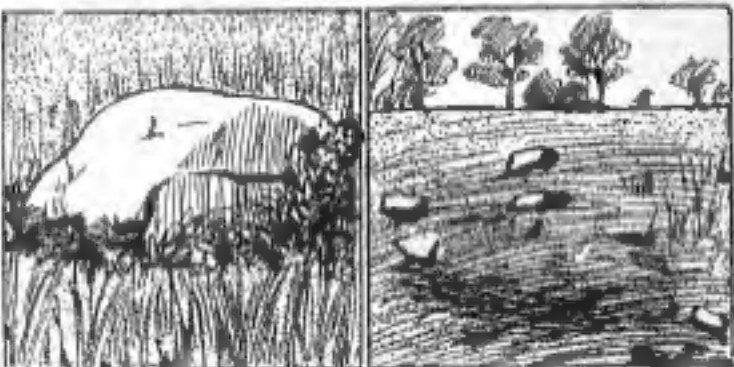
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to discourage grain growing, prices of live stock and live stock products have been going up all over the world, and not less in Saskatchewan than elsewhere. Thus the present situation, in so far as prices are concerned, is exactly the reverse of what obtained even four years ago.

What is being done to encourage mixed farming.

Encouraging Mixed Farming

1.—The governments, both Dominion and provincial, are: (a) Expending large sums annually instructing farmers to educate their sons for the wide sphere of work which mixed farming involves. (b) They are experimenting continually to find out the best feeds, the best ways of feeding stock, the best kind of stock. (c) They are working for the extension and improvement of markets for live stock and live stock products. (d) They are purchasing stock of utility breeds and distributing it on credit to deserving farmers. (e) They are making loans and, where necessary, operating co-operative creameries, which pay practically no dividends, but return the entire value of the cream to the patrons after expenses have been paid. (f) They are making grants to agricultural societies, exhibition associations, winter fairs, judging com-

petitions, etc., the principal purpose of which is to promote the live stock industry. (g) They are seeking to organize the spirit of co-operation wherever it is found to exist in rural districts.

2.—The railway companies are encouraging it by (a) the provision of cheap rates for certain desirable classes of stock; (b) by placing free of charge at the disposal of departments of agriculture and colleges of agriculture special cars and even in some cases special trains for educational work; (c) by, in the case of one railway at least, the operation of 80 or 90 mixed farms under practical conditions for demonstration purposes; (d) by, also in the case of one railway at least, the distribution of large numbers of live stock to settlers on credit terms.

3.—Hundreds of trade, city councils and other urban organizations are meeting (a) by making generous grants to agricultural organizations; (b) by providing, as for instance Regina has done, suitable accommodation for both summer and winter fairs and other gatherings of stock men which it is necessary in the nature of things to hold in the cities.

Very much has been done in other ways by other organizations and co-operations, but these preclude the mention of all these.

Edmonton Horse Show

Undoubtedly the best spring show ever witnessed in Northern Alberta was held at Edmonton during the week April 7 to 12. Perhaps the ambitions of the directors a little over-reached the bounds of practicality when the title, "The Edmonton Spring Horse Show,"

compete with horses of world wide reputation.

Horses

Great improvement was shown in the type and quality of the exhibits in the horse classes as compared with those of last year, and perhaps the difference



CLYDESDALE STALLION "DAWNING LIGHT" 17077
By "Loyal Hero," First in the Aged Class for Clydesdales and Champion of the Breed at the Edmonton Spring Horse Show. Owned by H. S. Currie, Ingleton, Alta.

Cattle Sale and Fat Stock Show" was given to the exhibition, and it was unfortunate that so little success attended both the pure-bred cattle sale and the attempt to hold a horse sale, but the showing of stock in all classes, especially perhaps in the Clydesdale class was such as to justify the statement that this year's spring show at Edmonton was a great success.

The magnificent new stock pavilion was used for the first time for the live stock show, and its use contributed largely to the comfort and convenience of the crowds which visited the exhibition daily. The management of the show was good. The arrangement of the program was very satisfactory, the events scheduled were appropriate and followed one another without any unnecessary interruptions or hitches of any kind. The draft and light horse judging was done in the afternoon, and at night displays of carriage horses, jumpers, hunters and roadsters, together with an exhibition by the mounted police, provided a very entertaining and instructive performance.

One of the features provided by the management was the string of saddle horses and jumpers from the stable of Hon. Clifford Sifton, Toronto, and while this exhibition was appreciated by many, a large number of the local exhibitors were dissatisfied in having to

was more noticeable in the Clydesdale class than in any other. The Percherons and Suffolk Punches were well represented, while some very good individual animals were to be found in the ranks of the Belgians and Shires.

The premier showing was undoubtedly among the Clydesdales, and J. M. Garbhouse had some very close work to do in allotting the awards. Some of the entries might have been criticized for lack of show ring fitting and presentation, but those shown by A. L. Dollar, High River; N. A. Weir, Okotoks; H. S. Currie, Ingleton; W. W. Hunter, Olds, and other breeders of similar reputation were above reproach in this regard.

The two Clydesdale classes most worthy of mention were the aged stallion class and that for mares of any age. In the first class sixteen competed, and among this number were some extra good stallions. The judge seemed to have quite a lot of difficulty in deciding between the first five, but awards were finally allotted as follows: H. S. Currie's "Dawning Light," by "Loyal Hero," was first; A. L. Dollar took second and third place with "Beetland's Proven," by "Beetland's Yet," and "Beetland's Galt," by "Beetland's Choice," respectively; W. W. Hunter's "Rankin's Spencer," by "The Oliver," was fourth, while "Beetland's"

Continued on Page 11

Saskatchewan

Published by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1000-10th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. The Association is a non-profit organization and its purpose is to promote the interests of the grain grower in Saskatchewan. It is a member of the Canadian Grain Growers' Association and the International Association of Agricultural Organizations.

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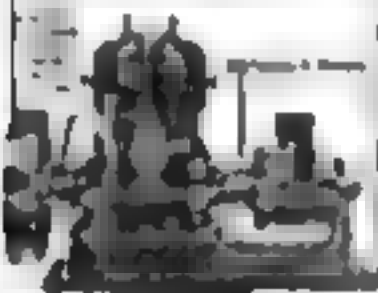
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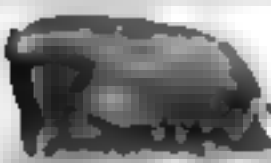
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Students of the University of Saskatchewan are advised that the following information is being furnished to them for their information only. The University of Saskatchewan is a non-sectarian institution and is open to students of all religions and of all nationalities. The University of Saskatchewan is a non-sectarian institution and is open to students of all religions and of all nationalities. The University of Saskatchewan is a non-sectarian institution and is open to students of all religions and of all nationalities.

Department of Agriculture

Great Canadian Lakes

At the time of the

Appointments of the

With the same

The following are the

For the office of the

Appointments of the

High Grade Men's Suits Ready at Eaton Prices

A Splendid Variety from which to Choose is Offered
For Spring and Summer Mail Order Trade

With the coming of the Spring and Summer months the demand for high grade suits will be in demand. Year Eaton's offer is a splendid opportunity to secure a high grade suit at a low price. and an early selection is advisable in order to get best service.

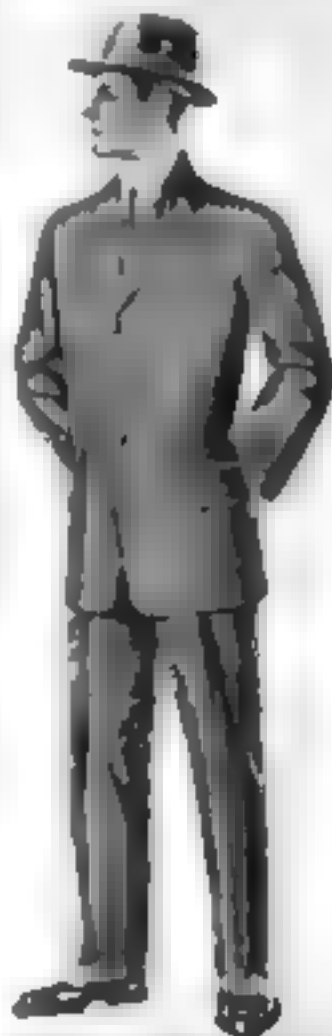
Style and Fit by Mail Order System

The style and fit of the suit is guaranteed by the Mail Order System. The style and fit of the suit is guaranteed by the Mail Order System. The style and fit of the suit is guaranteed by the Mail Order System. The style and fit of the suit is guaranteed by the Mail Order System. The style and fit of the suit is guaranteed by the Mail Order System.

only our own small margin of profit added. It pays to deal with Eaton's, and it is the most satisfactory way to do so.

Some Eaton Values

100% pure wool
Suits from
\$12.95
\$13.65
\$10.75



\$5.25
\$4.00

Ordering Suits by mail is just as good as going to the store and trying them on.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

PRIZE WINNERS
FOR SALE
 PRIZE STALLIONS
 PRIZE MARES
 PRIZE COLTS
 PRIZE FILLIES
 PRIZE PULLETS
 PRIZE CHICKENS
 PRIZE DUCKS
 PRIZE GOOSE

Pioneer Importing Stables
 PERCHERONS BELGIUM CLYDESDALES MARES
 W W HUNTER & SONS, ALBERTA

Down Lodge Clydesdales, Stallions and Mares
 W M MEYER & SONS, ALBERTA

DOLLAR'S CLYDESDALES
 G. S. DOLLAR, ALBERTA

Dunrobin Stock Farms
 W C SUTHERLAND, ALBERTA

Clydesdales - Percherons - Belgians
 Special Offering of
 HIGH CLASS STALLIONS
 VANSTONE & ROGERS, 220 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg

Tamworths Ayrshires White Leghorns
 W. A. TAYLOR, ALBERTA

Horticultural Association of Canada
 H. A. TAYLOR, ALBERTA

Large English Berkshires
 H. E. GEORGE, ALBERTA
J. H. GRAHAM
 Borne 323 2nd St. W.
OLD BASING JERSEYS
Hampshire Swine
STAMP YOUR EGGS
Save Your Face Line
Freeline
Wallen Drug Co.
 200 ST. JAMES ST. W. WINNIPEG

Percherons and Belgian
Stallions and Mares
Glenbrook Stock Farm
POLAND CHINA PIGS
FOR SALE
Large English Berkshires
H. E. GEORGE
J. H. GRAHAM
OLD BASING JERSEYS
Hampshire Swine
STAMP YOUR EGGS
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15 **96**
 AND
 UP TO \$20
 ON TRIAL

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 CREAM
 SEPARATOR**

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AMERICAN SEPARATION CO. 101117Z JAN 64

[illegible]

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Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
James and Louise Sts. WINDSOR

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In America**
A Book of 48 Pages with
18 Illustrations
By
Professor J. Walter Jones, D.A., B.S.A.
Author of "The Karakul in America"
Price 50 cents Postpaid

This book gives a comprehensive account of the effects made so far during the Karakul Sheep Year 1910-11. It is a book for the Karakul producer, and for the Karakul breeder and the Karakul trader and the Karakul dealer. It is a book for the Karakul breeder and the Karakul trader and the Karakul dealer. It is a book for the Karakul breeder and the Karakul trader and the Karakul dealer.

Send me 50 cents for this book of complete information to

The Maritime Stationers
[Charleston, S.C.]
F. E. L. C. A. C.

ALFIE
FROM THE PLAY BY NORMAN PANAMA
THE NEW YORK TIMES BEST REVIEWED
WILLIAM WHITING IS ALFIE
WILLIAM WHITING IS ALFIE

Heute ist Sonntag und ich bin zu Hause.

Andrew
The Maroon said he changed in 1970
because of his father. "I was happy
with a girl in high school, but my father
was angry. He was often drunk in
the house."

Selys
This morning I had a small meeting with the English students in a room of the house where they were staying. I was very glad to see them and to hear about their interesting lives in the States. I was very glad to see them and to hear about their interesting lives in the States.

BUFFET FUNCH

Pat Castle
While she and a woman had large in-
fluences when working in "Pat and I"
because of such high inter-plant man-
age, the company that was here had some
of the most experienced men in the world
without need of them. The company
ship at sea was a smooth like that of a
small ship. He had to find a way to
get it.

More
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 ... a big and at the ...
 ... the ... to the ...
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 ... the ... the ...

[illegible]

NEARBY REMINDERS

1. 在 20 世纪 90 年代，美国在波斯尼亚和科索沃的军事行动，以及 2001 年 9 月 11 日恐怖袭击事件后，美国在阿富汗和伊拉克的军事行动，都引发了关于国际法和人道法的讨论。这些行动是否符合国际法和人道法的要求，是一个值得探讨的问题。

On 10/10/2011, 10:10 AM, "John" wrote:

It is not true that the food is
all the same as before. It is different.
It is better.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

They the hired men atop the cross
off the hill as they go to the
grave-diggers in the crowd as they lay
in the earth as they off to the hills
to rest as they pass through the land

— THE END —

1980-1981

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Time to read this is 1 Minute 10 Seconds

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

Now show your answer following the
my thought of the up on land to be
planning as if some experience and
the words are yes he will be turned
his own day on stage

The Great North Insurance Co.
Head Office: Calgary, Alta.
Live Stock, Hail and Fire Insurance
A WESTERN IMPROVED FIRE WATERWORKS PLANT

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Subsidiaries: Agents:
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AUCTION SALE of PURE BRED BULLS
At LACOMBE, ALTA., JUNE 2nd, 1914
Transportation paid in purchase a standard railway ticket in Alberta for \$2.00 and in British Columbia and Washington for \$4.00 each. Entries close May 1st.
FREDERICK E. WATKINS, SECRETARY, TRAIL, B.C.
J. H. ADAMS, VICTORIA, B.C.
W. J. HARRIS, SASKATOON

Champion Producing Holstein Blood

A few choicely bred bull calves raised by great-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood is his brand. Also a number of young sires, good mothers and he calf to his herd bull, who won first on the Wisconsin Fair and was headed the dairy herd who is now the top of the Holstein Fair this year.

CHAS. H. BROWN, JR., 733 1/2 Ave. Duane, Waukegan, Ill.

WOOL! WOOL!

The Sheep Breeders' Association of Manitoba

Will Buy this Year the Entire Clip of Manitoba Wool

Special instructions as to Shearing, Tying, etc. will be furnished

A. J. MUIRWAY, *Manitowish*
President

A. W. WILK, *Secretary*
108 Princess St. Winnipeg



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From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices

We make tanks for your grandfather

**THIRTY-THREE &
Tank and Trench
Made of 30 gauge
galvanized iron
Oxygen
& Airless**



**A Money Back
Guarantee with
Every Tank
Send Today for
Catalog**

Price \$35.00 Delivered

FREELAND STEEL TANK COMPANY

Successors to
Marble Steel Tank Company
KALAMAZOO, MICH.




BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED
DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHIPBOARDS AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.
HEAD OFFICE WINSLOW, MAN.

What Does a Silo Cost?

**An Ideal Green Feed Silo
will pay for itself the first
year. That being the case
it will cost you nothing.**

AND A MATTER OF FACT: "It's often said that the people of the world are becoming more and more alike. But the fact is, they are becoming more and more different. The world is a big place, and there are many different people living in it. Each person has their own unique qualities and experiences. It's important to appreciate and respect these differences, for they make the world a richer and more interesting place to live in."

A TOOL SHED IS A NECESSARY PART of the dairy equipment of every cow owner or stock raiser who wants to realize his maximum profit from his herd, and if the toolshed had not been standing in our way, please remember that it is really no question of whether you wish to live in a comfortable life with your fine cow and calves, or whether you wish to live in a miserable one.

IF YOU ARE NOT KILL A 7 TELL
investigation will be with a continue you
that you might be murdered you right about

PIK HUSBANDRY AND BERRY PRODUCTION
farmers in south are buying **IDEAL**
GREEN FEED ALISH

It is a great advantage that tub-4 is cement
stone. In brick silo, but before a wall stone
is very much better adapted to our
Canadian climate than any other kind of
silo. The reason for this you will find fully
explained in our new book.

BY REASON OF THE SUPPL. COPY
 FOR WHICH YOU ARE NOW THE SUPPL. COPY
 [REDACTED] YOU ARE NOW THE SUPPL. COPY
 [REDACTED] YOU ARE NOW THE SUPPL. COPY

41. Yeh LAY AIN MY MA U CHYU ZU
 hoed to call upon the spirits for strength
 get our order to carry on this war
 shelly y' belong the nation is not for
 valued.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd., MONTREAL WINNIPEG PETERBORO VANCOUVER
LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF DAIRY EQUIPMENT IN CANADA

Be sure to get
our *Solo Book*.



Making Power-Farming Pay

Clean, uniform fuel and first quality lubricants are of first importance in power-farming. More than 300 Imperial Oil Company's tank stations in all parts of Western Canada put the best oils and fuels within reach of every farmer.



Silver Star

Premier
Gasoline

are the tractor fuels specified at the Winnipeg Motor Contest. Uniform, powerful, fully refined products.



Polarine

Keeps your motor running with least wear and friction. Polarine is the lubricant for cold weather—flows freely down to zero. Burns cleanly with minimum carbon deposit. It is equally good for gasoline or kerosene tractors.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Regina
Edmonton
Moose JawWinnipeg
Wednesday

Baskatoon
Calgary
Lethbridge

Stock needed at JNV stations in Western Canada

关键词 比人非物 情感教育

It is not too much to say that the most popular of all the small fruits and one in which nurseries are often found are beginning to experience a decline in the popularity of the raspberry. It is not too much to say that the most popular of all the small fruits and one in which nurseries are often found are beginning to experience a decline in the popularity of the raspberry. It is not too much to say that the most popular of all the small fruits and one in which nurseries are often found are beginning to experience a decline in the popularity of the raspberry.

[illegible]

The black pepper, another variety, does well on high soil, and is not so late to the market as the others. It is a shrubby plant, and the fruit is small and round. It is a very good variety, and is well adapted to the soil of the country.

[illegible][illegible]

And there is - as there is in time itself -
 that fall in the small birds where the
 nest takes in the air and the nest
 built in the sky above the earth to fall
 when they will soon fall - the falling
 not yet not yet fall or only waiting
 when they are dug up - if order in
 a day's time, one which has a hand in
 now it is the time for the hand in, the

plunges the salmon not so much blackcombs
as shags of the whole of the coast which
often fish from the sides of and they are
often to be met
before long we began to see the small
puffins the first small white and streaked
one was seen perched on the tail of a gannet
depth and spread out, therefore with
uniformity is essential to a gannet the perches

1. **ሕገ መንግሥቱን ያደገገው ለሕግ የሚባል ማንኛውም ሰው ሊሆን አይችልም፡፡**
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 4. **ሕገ መንግሥቱን ያደገገው ለሕግ የሚባል ማንኛውም ሰው ሊሆን አይችልም፡፡**
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 7. **ሕገ መንግሥቱን ያደገገው ለሕግ የሚባል ማንኛውም ሰው ሊሆን አይችልም፡፡**
 8. **ሕገ መንግሥቱን ያደገገው ለሕግ የሚባል ማንኛውም ሰው ሊሆን አይችልም፡፡**
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Every fall the bushes require pruning and an early start will be quite a boon in that it will make the bushes reach the bush off easily while the remaining stems should be easily cut out and disposed of.

"I feel in withdrawal," she later told friends who gathered together in her home a few days after her husband's death. "I've never felt this way before. I feel like I'm in withdrawal from something I've never used."

The following table is a summary of the results of the survey conducted by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., in 1937, showing the percentage of the population of the United States in various occupations, by sex and race.

HARVEST FESTIVALS

Birds: Starling, White Throat, Song Sparrow, Goldfinch
Insects: Golden Queen
Plants: Carnation, Old-fashioned
Fruit: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry

Grain Growers' Guide

McCormick Binders



My experience have brought out the strong
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3. 25 bushels of hard red spring wheat
4. 10 bushels of soft red spring wheat
5. 5 bushels of hard red winter wheat
6. 2 bushels of soft red winter wheat
7. 1 bushel of hard red spring wheat
8. 1/2 bushel of soft red spring wheat
9. 1/4 bushel of hard red winter wheat
10. 1/8 bushel of soft red winter wheat
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Some City Problems

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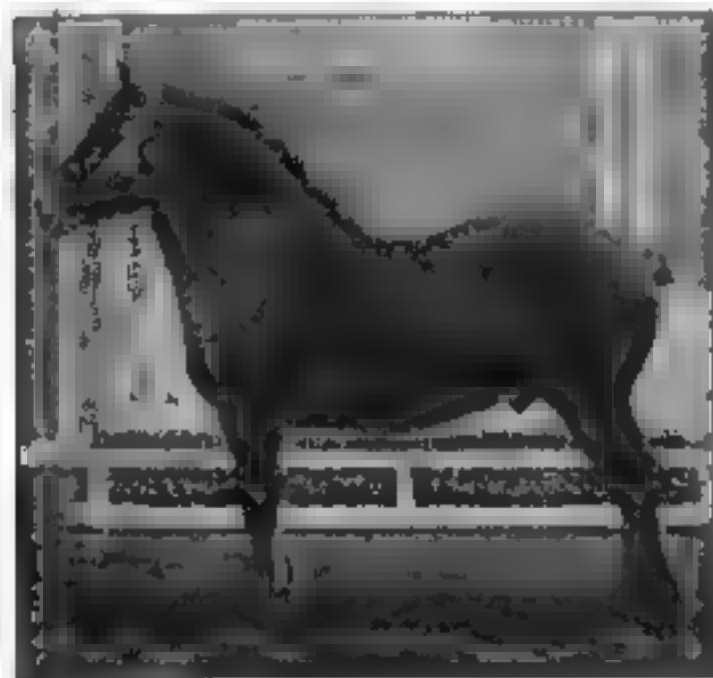
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The Editors' Profiles

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The Calgary Horse Show

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1999-2000

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mostly reorganized establishments sold in
the United States.

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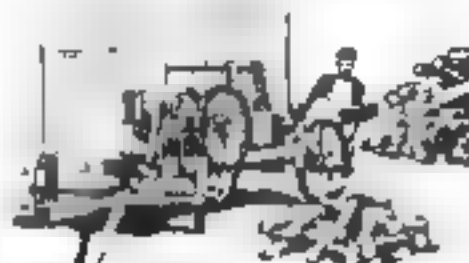
The above were duly reviewed by
the Council of the Board of Education, and
it was decided that the same be
referred to the Board of Education for
their consideration.

1. *Plants of the United States* - numerous new plants
 2. *not many* - almost all the plants are new
 3. *of the* - the plants are of the
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ETI \times treatment = 1.000

A group of about 100 of the 750 soldiers who were sent to Wemy's New Survey by the United States Army after the Battle of Bataan, 1942, are shown here in a photograph taken during their journey to Japan.

International Harvester Oil and Gas Engines

[illegible]

HAVE you a washing machine and a churn at your house? Do you want to save time, wash your clothes better, and have a better wash day? Then get a **Washing Machine** and a **Churn** from the **Washing Machine and Churn Company**, 1234 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

1. British Foreign Secretary - James Callaghan (Labour Party)

Field Peas

Why not put in some of this valuable feed this spring? One of the best feeds for Live Stock that the West can produce. We have a quantity for sale of CANADIAN BEAUTY and GOLDEN WHEAT, which we are offering at 25 Cts per bushel, or 25 Cts per hundred lb. 2-bushel lots.

We also carry a full line of Field and Garden BLENDS, along Group Fong and Mar. Write us for our guide.

S. A. EARLY & CO. Ltd., 196 Ave. A South, Saskatoon

LUMBER

Direct from the Saw
Farmers! Don't pay the M

Direct from the Sawmills

Farmers! Don't pay the Middle-
men's Profits - Save One-Third of
Lumber Cost!

05/2000
Tuning And
Motor Limit

Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Lath, Mouldings

THE COAST SAWMILLS SALES AGENCY

BOB WELTON BLOCK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Farmers' Market

WEEKLY FETTER				
Week-		1979	1980	1981
April 28	91	94	97
April 29	91	94	97
April 30	91	94	97
May 1	94	96	99
May 2	91	94	97
May 3	91	94	97
May 4	91	94	97
May 5	91	94	97
May 6	91	94	97
May 7	91	94	97
May 8	91	94	97
May 9	91	94	97
May 10	91	94	97
May 11	91	94	97
May 12	91	94	97
May 13	91	94	97
May 14	91	94	97
May 15	91	94	97
May 16	91	94	97
May 17	91	94	97
May 18	91	94	97
May 19	91	94	97
May 20	91	94	97
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May 22	91	94	97
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May 31	91	94	97
June 1	91	94	97
June 2	91	94	97
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June 7	91	94	97
June 8	91	94	97
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June 10	91	94	97
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June 12	91	94	97
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June 14	91	94	97
June 15	91	94	97
June 16	91	94	97
June 17	91	94	97
June 18	91	94	97
June 19	91	94	97
June 20	91	94	97
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December 27	91	94	97
December 28	91	94	97
December 29	91	94	97
December 30	91	94	97
December 31	91	94	97

WHEATHEADS CANADIAN RAILROAD			
(Sample Market, July 3)			
No. 1 hard wheat, 6 cars	.....	90	90
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	.....	88	88
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	.....	88	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	88	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	86	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	86	86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	84	84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	84	84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	82	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	82	82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	80	80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	80	80
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	78	78
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	78	78
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	76	76
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	76	76
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	74	74
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	74	74
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	72	72
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	72	72
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	70	70
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	70	70
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	68	68
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	68	68
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	66	66
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	66	66
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	64	64
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	64	64
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	62	62
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	62	62
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	60	60
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	60	60
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	58	58
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	58	58
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	56	56
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	56	56
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	54	54
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	54	54
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	52	52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	52	52
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	50	50
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	50	50
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	48	48
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	48	48
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	46	46
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	46	46
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	44	44
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	44	44
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	42	42
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	42	42
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	40	40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	40	40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	38	38
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	38	38
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	36	36
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	36	36
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	34	34
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	34	34
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	32	32
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	32	32
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	30	30
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	30	30
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	28	28
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	28	28
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	26	26
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	26	26
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	24	24
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	24	24
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	22	22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	22	22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	20	20
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	20	20
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	18	18
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	18	18
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	16	16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	16	16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	14	14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	14	14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	12	12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	12	12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	10	10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	10	10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	8	8
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	8	8
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	6	6
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	6	6
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.....	4	4
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	.....	4	4

[illegible]

		Cash Prices For					
		WHEAT					
Price		1 st	2 ^d	3 ^d	4	5	6
Aug 1		91	90	87 1/2	84 1/2	79	71 1/2
90		90	89	87	83 1/2	78	71 1/2
89		89	88 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	78	71 1/2
May 1		84 1/2	84	80 1/2	80 1/2	76 1/2	70 1/2
4		80	80 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	70	64 1/2
		HULL	DAY	(ASH)	OR	DAY	

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET		
Shipped, May 2.		
	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1.07	\$1.06
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.05	1.04
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.05	1.04
Futures Firm		
May, per bushel	1.00	1.00
July, per bushel	1.05	1.05
October, per bushel	1.00	1.00

Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are listed is 4 1/2 c. 5.-Manitoba Free Press.

Business in American yesterday and Saturday.

American crop advices caused some pressure in the opening. Later there was some disposition in support of prices advanced a few days ago. Soft world's shipments, continental demand for American cargoes, a general improvement in the demand here, with a better inquiry from abroad, helped to hold prices steady. March closed steady, unchanged to 1 cent lower,

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, May 2.—Extremely favorable work for the growing crop made the wheat market very easy. In particular, the fact that the most deficient northwest was being overhauled had a healthy influence. Besides, catches were lower and the Nebraska state report showed 8 per cent. gain in condition as compared with a month ago. In the fall trading the fact that the shorts for wheat from here the last two days have amounted to 750,000 bushels, acted as a check on sellers. There were reports, too, that the crop outlook had become poor in northeastern Ohio and northeastern Indiana. Closing prices were steady at a shade to 4 to 4½ cent net high.

Oats showed independent firmness. Good shipments from Chicago was the incentive. May 3 white, 38½ to 4 cents.

SP. PAUL LIVERPOOL
South St. Paul, Minn., May 8.—Receipts: 6
cattle, 1,440 lbs; 15 sheep, 575—580; 15
calves, 1,000; 100 pigs, 100; 100 turkeys,
\$1.75 to \$1.75; chickens, \$1.75 to \$1.75; cut
\$1.25 to \$1.25; hams, \$1.25 to \$1.25; real
\$1.25 to \$1.25. Market steady; few calves
costs higher. Feeding steers, \$1.25 to \$1.25
\$1.25 to \$1.25; stock steers, \$1.25 to \$1.25
\$1.25 to \$1.25; stock cows and heifers, \$1.25
\$1.25 to \$1.25; hogs, \$1.25 to \$1.25. Market
steady. Hogs—\$1.25 to \$1.25 from \$1.25
Market & eggs higher.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK
Chicago, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts 100. Market steady. Breeds, \$7.15 to \$8.25; Texas steers, \$7.85 to \$8.10; checkers and feeders, \$6.75 to \$8.15; cows and heifers, \$6.50 to \$8.00; calves, \$6.25 to \$8.00.
Hogs—Receipts 1000. Market strong. Light \$9.25 to \$9.35; mixed, \$9.15 to \$9.25; heavy \$9.05 to \$9.15; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.10; pigs, \$7.10 to \$8.00. Bulk of market, \$8.25 to \$8.45.

Specimens and shipping today carried the highest upgrade. The report at hand was somewhat inadequate. Most of the sheep and lambs went direct to markets.

Port Winton, May 1, 1914.—		1913	
	1914		1913
1 Nord ...	111,781.40		80,450
2 Nor ...	7,969,516.00		1,987,145
3 Nor ...	3,852,929.10		8,904,485
4 Nor ...	1,870,660.00		9,810,105
5 Nor ...	931,115.00		270,500
On beam ...	1,223,697.00		8,371,774
This week 14,669,608.50		This week 10,655,190	
Last week 14,182,121.00		Last week 14,123,990	
Decrease 1,666,971.50		Decrease 3,661,170	
Oms			
1 C.W. ...	90,967.00		58,520
2 C.W. ...	2,761,917.04		5,667,693
3 C.W. ...	1,976,923.10		274,114
4 C.W. ...	146,000.01		692,920
On beam ...	917,920.21		8,461,940

This week	£,875,244.90	This week	£,356,100.00
Last week	7,560,981.10	Last week	3,096,072.72
Decrease	1,085,937.04	Decrease	904,000.00
Racing	1814	1814	1814
W.C.W.	1,100,100.00	W.C.W.	2,410,500.00
W.C.W.	473,318.10	W.C.W.	104,010.00
Ref.	501,787.50	W.C.W.	10,447.00
Food	60,260.00	Others	80,701.00
Others	61,792.14		
This week	5,000,000.12	This week	3,004,011.00
Last week	5,017,000.00	Last week	3,017,000.00

Last week	1,978,654.00		
Increase ..	20,526.00	Increase	188,619
Last year's total	1,958,128.18	Last year's total	\$,810,210
9064 (oba)	2,268,093.1,025,941		
(rail)	41,280	1,207	14,
9065 (ba)	2,211,430	1,530,473	967,318 407,
(rad)	20,000	20,718	

CANADIAN TRUCK RENTAL			
Week Ending May 3, 1955			
	Week	Gross	Fixed
Mr. Williams			
Mr. Arthur Lee	14,500,000	8,618,548	2,000,000
Total	18,800,000	7,528,987	3,150,000
By reservation			
Mr. Harbison	1,300,000	5,117,000	107,000
Mr. & Mrs. Dale	500,000	670,000	100,000

	Total this week	17,451,881	16,645,796	8,077,431
	Total last week	13,747,645	12,111,115	5,151,115
	Total last year	17,974,410	16,867,564	9,064,410
WSPR ECHOES				
Ears reported for the week ending				
				Amateur
Wheat	14,221,111	13,411,111	11,111,111	11,111,111
Oats	11,111,111	10,111,111	9,111,111	9,111,111
Barley	10,111,111	9,111,111	8,111,111	8,111,111
Flax	9,111,111	8,111,111	7,111,111	7,111,111
Rye	8,111,111	7,111,111	6,111,111	6,111,111
Percentage				10
				100%

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
Calgary, May 8.—Receipts of livestock at the Calgary stock yards for the week ending May 7 were as follows: 850 cattle, 110 sheep, 2,400 hogs, and 135 horses. Although there was not much change in prices the past week the market had a much stronger look and all classes were readily disposed of, a few choice steers selling as high as \$7.45, while the majority sold around \$5.10. Cows and bulls were in good demand and sold at \$6.00 to \$6.50. Good fat ones sold readily at \$6.80, a few select

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES			
Closing prices at the principal western markets on Saturday, May 2, were:			
Cash grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 No. wheat	90.41	92.54	
2 No. wheat	89.41	90.00	
3 No. wheat	88.41	87.00	
2 white oats	54.00	56.00	
Barley	40.00	44.00	
Flax, No. 1	1.00	1.27	
Futures—			
May wheat	81 1/2	84 1/2	
July wheat	80 1/2	83 1/2	
Winnipeg Chicago			
Beef Cattle, top	97.50	98.00	
Sheep, top	8.10	8.00	
Hog, goodling		7.00	

size prices from now on, as a good many are needed for contract work. Steep sold at \$5.75 for three weathers. Some good lambs selling at \$7.00. Questions are as follows: Steers choice butchered \$7.40; common butchers, \$7.00; feeders, \$6.75 to \$6.90; stockers light, \$6.75 to \$6.60; brifers choice heavy \$6.35; common, \$6.00; stockers \$6.09, light, \$3.50; weas, choice heavy, \$6.00; common, \$5.95 to \$6.75; thin, \$4.50 to \$4.90; calves, heavy, \$6.35 to \$3.00; light, \$3.00 to \$3.08; trimmers choice, \$6.50 to \$6.00; common, \$6.00 to \$5.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.35; cows, choice \$5.00 to \$4.50; common, \$3.50 to \$4.40; lambs \$7.00; shags, withers \$4.20; weas, \$4.75. Hog sold strong through the week. The top hog was sold for the good hog, with the top hog was sold to \$10, and a few heads had to be held over under Choice hogs, \$7.80 to \$7.75; rough hogs, 1 cent to 3 cents off.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

The receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week were: 887 cattle, 6,212 hogs, 4,091 sheep, 1,000 ponies, 1,000 calves, 10 calves, and 1,700 lambs.

Cattle.
The supply of stock coming into the yards continued somewhat light and so was noticed last week trade continued flat on the whole. There was a slight improvement, however, in the demand for choice, well finished kinds and trade in the stock was better. The average top price paid for the best is still \$7.50, although some extra good animals reached the \$7.75 mark. For best cow the price was around \$6 cents, while best calves ranged from \$6.25 to \$7.00. This week the price for cows has not changed, while a few good bulls reached \$6.00. The supply of steers and feeders is low, while the demand is good, prices ranging just about the same on the market. Best weanlings were quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00. The market outlook is rather uncertain, being largely governed by the fluctuations in the Southern and Eastern markets.

No shipments were received this week of shrimps or lobsters and no orders are being made.

[illegible]

Cattle & Horses

Notes.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

There is as yet no change in the price of butter, no increase in supply being expected for a few weeks. Prices are: Family grade, 25-31 cents No. 1, 18 cents, and good cream lard 15 to 18 cents.

Eggs

The price of eggs has since a crash, due to the fact that many people are consuming in place their eggs. The price is 19 cents, with possible slight rise towards the end of the week.

Potatoes

Seedling is not yet over and no manufactured potatoes are a of coming in in such large quantities as formerly. The demand is good, hence prices have advanced 10 cents, the price now quoted being 75-85 cents.

Liver Potatoes

There is not much doing in the live potato market this week, supply being quite light. Prices are as follows: Liver form, 15 cents a pound; the large, 18 cents; rocks, 15 cents, green, 15 cents and young variety, 10 cents.

Milk and Cream

This week the price paid for milk has gone down due to the large number of cows foalstraining at this season and also the near approach of spring grass. Price has went with from yearly contraction is down to 17 cents, with non-contractors getting 18 cents. Sweet cream is unchanged in price at 28 cents and extra cream has butter-making is quoted at 30 cents.

Hay

Demand for hay is very good, but new and supplies are low. Consequently the prices have taken a rise. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 timothy, \$14-\$15; No. 2, \$12-\$13; No. 3, \$11-\$12; No. 4, \$10-\$11; No. 5, \$9-\$10; No. 6, \$8-\$9; No. 7, \$7-\$8; No. 8, \$6-\$7; No. 9, \$5-\$6; No. 10, \$4-\$5; No. 11, \$3-\$4; No. 12, \$2-\$3; No. 13, \$1-\$2; No. 14, \$0-\$1; No. 15, \$0-\$1; No. 16, \$0-\$1; No. 17, \$0-\$1; No. 18, \$0-\$1; No. 19, \$0-\$1; No. 20, \$0-\$1; No. 21, \$0-\$1; No. 22, \$0-\$1; No. 23, \$0-\$1; No. 24, \$0-\$1; No. 25, \$0-\$1; No. 26, \$0-\$1; No. 27, \$0-\$1; No. 28, \$0-\$1; No. 29, \$0-\$1; No. 30, \$0-\$1; No. 31, \$0-\$1; No. 32, \$0-\$1; No. 33, \$0-\$1; No. 34, \$0-\$1; No. 35, \$0-\$1; No. 36, \$0-\$1; No. 37, \$0-\$1; No. 38, \$0-\$1; No. 39, \$0-\$1; No. 40, \$0-\$1; No. 41, \$0-\$1; No. 42, \$0-\$1; No. 43, \$0-\$1; No. 44, \$0-\$1; No. 45, \$0-\$1; No. 46, \$0-\$1; No. 47, \$0-\$1; No. 48, \$0-\$1; No. 49, \$0-\$1; No. 50, \$0-\$1; No. 51, \$0-\$1; No. 52, \$0-\$1; No. 53, \$0-\$1; No. 54, \$0-\$1; No. 55, \$0-\$1; No. 56, \$0-\$1; No. 57, \$0-\$1; 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Our Ottawa Letter

C.N.R. Deal the Big Topic—Steel Interests Already Taking Advantage of New Duties

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 1, 1914.—This has been Canadian Northern week in the capital. The first intimation that the government and Mackenzie and Mann had come to terms in regard to the proposed aid for their transcontinental system came with the announcement that a Conservative caucus had been fixed for Tuesday morning, in order that the details of the plan might be laid before the members. The caucus met at ten o'clock in the morning with a practically full attendance of members. The scheme was outlined by Premier Borden and the discussion which followed lasted for nearly three hours.

The first interesting development in connection with the scheme was the withdrawal from it of R. B. Bennett, member for Calgary, and W. P. Nickle, member for Kingston, as soon as the government's plan was announced. Neither of these two members, it is understood, made any remarks at the meeting. They simply withdrew as a protest against the proposal to give additional aid to the Canadian Northern. They subsequently made statements indicating that it is their determination to speak and vote against the bond guarantee of \$45,000,000 provided for in the bill to be introduced. Rumor had it that several other members to the right of the Speaker were also in a rebellious mood, but, apparently, this was without foundation and it now seems pretty certain that, with the exception of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Nickle, all have responded to the crack of the party whip. It is asserted, also of course it cannot be definitely stated, that a number of Western Ontario members were brought into line by the government agreeing to bring in a measure to reimburse people who lost money owing to the failure of the Farmers' Bank. It is certainly worth noting that the resolution providing for the voting of the sum of \$1,200,000 for this purpose was given notice of on Friday evening last and just preceded the announcement of the calling of a caucus to discuss the C.N.R. proposals. In this connection it will be recalled that some difficulty was experienced by the government last year in lining up this same group of members in support of the C.N.R. \$15,000,000 gift. On that occasion it was stated that they were brought into line with the promise that the depositors in the Farmers' Bank would be reimbursed. In the closing days of the last session Premier Borden made the definite statement that relief would be afforded the depositors during the present session. The necessary step has been taken and it is, to say the least, significant that the formal motion should have synchronized with the introduction of the Canadian Northern resolution.

Liberals to Fight

The second development in connection with the situation was the holding of a caucus of the opposition on Thursday morning, to consider what they would do about it. The Liberals were in session for two and a half hours and when they broke up the statement was made by Fred Pardon, their chief whip, that a unanimous agreement had been arrived at to oppose this legislation. Just to what length this opposition will be carried is not known at the present time. The opposition has no doubt realized that a good opportunity to make political capital was lost last session when it put up only a half-hearted fight against the C.N.R. gift proposition. The probabilities are, therefore, that the contest to come will be more spectacular but whether or not the Liberals will go to the limit and force the government to put the bill thru under closure remains to be seen. Undoubtedly many of the opposition members would favor this course, but much doubt is being expressed as to whether it will be adopted. An ex-minister of the crown, in discussing the matter today with the correspondent of The Guide, said that the resolutions

covering the agreement are of no technical character that no one has yet been able to find out what they really mean. He also stated that in some respects the form of the resolutions has undergone change since they were first on the order paper, and that the explanatory statement given out by the government on Monday night before the resolutions themselves were made public did not give an accurate summary of the agreement arrived at with the Canadian Northern. This afternoon in the House Sir Wilfrid Laurier drew the attention of the government to the fact that these changes had been made. Premier Borden said that it had been found necessary to do this and that the amendments, which were not important, would be introduced in a formal way. Sir Wilfrid also asked the government to lay on the table copies of the trust deed referred to in the agreement and other documents relating thereto. Mr. Borden promised that this would be done. This probably means that the C.N.R. discussion will not be commenced in the Commons until well on into next week, if then, and that the differences between the two parties in regard to the same are not likely to be clearly defined for some time. It would not be safe, therefore, to predict to what extent the opposition to the bill will be carried. In the meantime a great deal of interest will centre in the speeches to be made by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Nickle. It is understood that the former proposes to deal with the matter at great length.

Where Is the Money?

It is known that one of the chief objections which will be raised by the opposition to the aid measure is that as steps have been taken by the government to make Mackenzie and Mann give a strict accounting of their methods of doing business. It has been stated that a great deal of the money they have received has not gone into the construction of their railway but has been diverted to other purposes. In the resolutions introduced, the general statement has been made that the government is convinced that nothing of this nature has occurred. The supposition is that the government has taken the bookkeeping of Mackenzie and Mann at its face value. It is maintained that if daylight were thrown upon all their business transactions the contrary would be shown to be the case.

Watch and Wait

Conservatives and Liberals are disposed to agree that whatever there is to be said by way of detraction of the agreement it must be admitted that the government is entitled to considerable credit for having secured so many apparently important concessions from the railway magnates. It is something new in Canadian politics to have a government, either Federal or provincial, make what appears on the face of it to be a pretty close bargain with a railway in connection with a guarantee. This is no doubt due to a large extent to the marked change in public opinion which has occurred in recent years. Had the government introduced a straight old-fashioned guarantee there would undoubtedly have arisen a storm of indignation throughout the country which would have justified the opposition in going to any length to prevent the passage of the measure. But the terms of the agreement are apparently of such a nature that it is recognized that they must be studied and analyzed by the opposition as well as the people before a definite decision can be arrived at as to their real merits. It is well, therefore, to suspend final judgment until the agreement has been explained in the House by Premier Borden and Hon. Arthur Meighen, who were chiefly instrumental in framing it for the government, until the chief railway experts of the opposition have had an opportunity to analyze it, and those members of the Conservative party who see so seriously

opposed to it that they propose to breed from the ranks have been heard from. This seems to be the disposition of some of the Eastern newspapers who give their support to the government. The Montreal Star, for instance, has not up to the time of writing had a line of editorial comment. Neither has the Toronto Telegram, although the proposal has been attacked in the news columns of that paper.

The National Sink Hole

In connection with the resolutions it is interesting to refer to the amount of aid that has already been received by the C.N.R. from the Dominion and provincial governments. According to figures submitted during the hearing of the Western rates case, aid given to Mackenzie and Mann, previous to this proposal, has reached the immense total of \$197,916,125. Subsidies east of Port Arthur have been given to the value of \$28,316,263 and guarantees totalling \$49,352,024. In addition Ontario has given a land grant valued at \$2,000,000, and the company has received from the Dominion government land to the value of \$4,105,848. West of Port Arthur Dominion guarantees have amounted to \$21,976,400, Manitoba guarantees \$24,408,446, British Columbia \$21,000,000, Saskatchewan \$8,235,006, and Alberta \$3,685,082. All subsidies, including land, given to Mackenzie and Mann, have totalled \$62,300,290 and guarantees, \$135,715,834, making the grand total of nearly \$200,000,000 already mentioned. To this must be added, before the end of the session, this additional guarantee by the Dominion government of \$45,000,000.

The Potato Duty

W. S. Loggie, of Northumberland, moved that potatoes being the growth and production of the United States, shall be admitted free of duty as soon as the United States removes the embargo regulation now existing against potatoes produced in Canada. In support of his proposal he said that the acceptance of this motion would mean free trade in potatoes between the United States and Canada (a reciprocal offer having been made to Canada in the Wilson tariff), so soon as the present embargo is lifted. He gave figures to show that the total imports of the United States potatoes into Canada from October, 1912, to November, 1913, both inclusive, was 416,000 bushels, valued at \$350,702, on which a duty of no less than \$35,147 was paid. He maintained that practically all of these potatoes were of the new American crop which came into the country during the months when no Canadian potatoes were available. This sum in duties could therefore be saved to the Canadian consumer without doing any harm to the grower of potatoes in Canada.

On the other hand during the three months before the potato embargo came into effect the people of New Brunswick exported potatoes to the value of \$170,000 to the United States, on which they paid duty amounting to \$27,038. This sum of money, he said, should have been flapping in the pockets of the farmers of New Brunswick but, owing to the duty it went into the treasury of the United States. "If, by taking the duty off potatoes coming into Canada," said Mr. Loggie, "we were going to hurt the Canadian farmer to any appreciable extent, then my argument would not carry the weight that it does; but from my knowledge of how this trade arose and of the importing of potatoes going on in all parts of Canada, I believe that the Canadian farmer will not be hurt by the importation of potatoes into Canada. I repeat what I have already said, that nineteen years out of twenty, potatoes are much dearer in the United States than in Canada; and if they are dearer in that market, how can they be brought in and sold to compete with the prices that we get for our potatoes."

Some Figures Less Money

Hon. W. T. White noted that the resolution synchronizes with the embargo against our potatoes. He took the position that the House must negative the resolution as being inconsistent with the fiscal policy which he had ex-

pressed in the budget. The Minister of Finance also maintained that the effect of the adoption of the resolution would be that the American embargo on our potatoes would become perpetual. He believed that this embargo is due to the opposition of American potato growers to the reduction in the duties from twenty-five to ten cents per bushel. This opposition would become all the stronger if the duty against Canadian potatoes were to disappear altogether.

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, expressed himself as being opposed to the removal of the protection of twenty cents per bushel on Canadian potatoes. He maintained that the American duty of ten cents only means a loss to the Canadian farmers of four or five cents a bushel and that it would be better to put up with this and retain the present protection for the Canadian article.

Steel Grift Begins

During consideration of the new steel duties Mr. McCrea, of Sherbrooke, said that if there was any doubt in the minds of the members of the House as to who pays for this encouragement of the steel industry he would give a little personal experience which would make the matter clear. He said that the company with which he is connected is engaged in the construction of a paper mill. They had asked for prices on a large quantity of steel. Some of the orders were placed before the new tariff came in and some were not. In regard to the latter the steel firms simply withdrew their original prices and increased them to the amount of the new duties.

Mr. White practically admitted that the consumer of steel in Canada pays the duty. Nevertheless, he was satisfied because, as a result of his action, a large plant is to be established at the Sault employing Canadian workmen. He expected also to have large mills established at Sydney and at Hamilton as a result of the provision for the payment of the duty on large structural steel. While maintaining that the charging of a higher price may not necessarily follow the imposition of the new duties the minister said that the chances are that the Canadian consumer will pay more upon these particular products at least for a time, than they could be bought for by reason of the manufacturers in the United States dumping them upon this market.

The Truth for Some

"This," said Mr. Carroll, "is the fairest presentation of the protectionist policy I have ever heard in this House. I am glad the minister of finance comes out flat-footed and acknowledges the corn. It is the truth; we all know it is the truth; and I think the minister of finance is entitled to a great deal of credit for admitting it."

The resolution increasing the duty on the more highly finished stone for building purposes was debated at some length. It was maintained that the increase in duty up to thirty per cent would be practically prohibitive and that a monopoly would be created which would not be to the benefit of the smaller quarrymen or of the consumer.

Mr. White said that he had been moved to increase this duty because of the many petitions received from quarrymen and stone cutters. He expressed the views that they knew their own business best and that he was justified in acting upon their recommendations.

J. G. Turrieff wanted to know why, if that were the case, Mr. White declined to listen to the demand of the wheat growers of the West for free wheat but treated them as tho they did not know their own business.

Mr. White did not attempt to give an answer to this conundrum.

Canada's mining production, 1911, was \$102,201,946.

Canada's fishery production, 1911-12, was \$24,607,872.

Canada's debt bill for 1914 was \$61,392,920.

Canada's tobacco consumption: Cigars, 829,718,242; cigarettes, 7,821,628,841.

Western land sales, government and railway, 1911-12, averaged \$13.70 per acre, the highest on record.

Canada's timber production, 1911, was \$421,622,501.



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